

**7363. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5½ Dozen Jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10316. I. S. No. 14989-r. S. No. E-1416.)**

On May 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, consigned by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that on the label on the jar containing, and on the label on the wrapper enclosing, and in the circular accompanying the article were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, to wit, (wrapper and jar labels) "A valued medicine for gonorrhœa, gleet, whites, etc.," (circular) "Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba is specially prepared for the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhœa. \* \* \* disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. \* \* \* Directions.—Gonorrhœa \* \* \* Gleet \* \* \* In Leucorrhœa or Whites \* \* \*. In Inflammations of the Bladder and Urethra," which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity, for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On August 14, 1919, the said Tarrant & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$175, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7364. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. \* \* \* 10 Barrels of Walnut Meats. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10320. I. S. No. 2634-r. S. No. W-373.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of walnut meats, consigned by the American Fruit Distributors, Wilmington, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, arriving at Seattle on or about May 5, 1919, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1919, Richardson & Holland, Inc., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, and such portion as should be found fit for consumption should be released to said claimant, and the unfit portion destroyed by the United States marshal. Upon report by the claimant that renovation of the product was impossible, on September 19, 1920, an order of the court was entered directing the United States marshal to destroy the product.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7365. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 141 Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10345. I. S. No. 2629-r. S. No. W-366.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 141 bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 22, 1918, November 18, 1918, and December 4, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label and carton) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis." (Circular) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Cystitis, Leucorrhœa, Vaginitis and Urethritis."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of copaiba, oil of cassia, and a fixed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment or cure of cystitis, inflammation of the mucous membranes, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action upon the kidneys and bladder, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7366. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 240 Cases of Gallons, 25 Cases of Half-gallons, and 15 Cases of Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 10580. I. S. No. 2926-r. S. No. W-420.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and